



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

In the final chapters there is an illuminating account of the stone-shaping arts; the various processes of fracture, crumbling, abrading, incising, and piercing. The volume is made doubly attractive by numerous and well-chosen illustrations. The author is to be congratulated on having completed so auspiciously the first volume of the *Handbook of American Antiquities*.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY

A Prehistoric Iroquoian Site. A. C. PARKER. Researches and Transactions of the New York State Archaeological Association, Morgan Chapter, vol. I, no. 1. Rochester, New York. 1918.

A Contact Period Seneca Site. A. C. PARKER. *Ibid.*, vol. I, no. 2. Rochester, New York. 1919.

Ever since the veterans of Sullivan's army, who had stormed and burned the native villages in the Iroquois country in 1789, returned to take up their land grants in central and western New York, the attractive relics of the Iroquois have been a prey to the curio seeker. Site after site of incalculable importance to science has been ruined by the clumsy spades of untrained, unobservant diggers, so that today, one hundred thirty years later, the greater number of Iroquoian graveyards are completely looted, the bones of the dead lie scattered on the surface, and the specimens of native manufacture taken from them have been sold or given broadcast half-way around the world.

The task of gathering up the scanty crumbs of data from any given site, as the writer knows from his own field experience, is an onerous one, and it is particularly gratifying to receive from the pen of the man who best knows the Iroquois and their archaeology, the two pamphlets named above, fragmentary though their contents must needs be.

The first booklet concerns a well-known prehistoric Seneca fort on the Reed farm at Richmond Mills, Ontario county, New York, not far from the outlet of Hemlock lake. The site itself, as is usual with Iroquois sites of the period under discussion, occupies a high sandy knoll between two deep ravines, thus being easily fortified against incursions by the Algonkian tribes, whose remains dot the nearby fields. It covers an area of five acres, and, judging by its extensive ash-beds and sidehill refuse dumps, was long and intensively occupied. The cemetery lies across a ravine, but as usual no objects occur with the dead.

In the ash and refuse heaps, however, quantities of pottery sherds, bone and antler utensils; chipped, rough, and polished stone implements occur. Some five effigy pipes, as well as others in terra-cotta and in

stone have been obtained. The usual Iroquois profusion of bone and antler artifacts is found, including fish-hooks, harpoons, both bilateral and unilateral, awls, beaming tools, needles, and combs, at least one of the latter being of the effigy type. Jinglers of deer phalanges, antler gaming disks, perforated teeth of the elk and bear, are among the objects listed.

The usual tiny triangular arrow points of flint have been noted, but the most significant remains are the sherds of the clay jars, which have the notched angle, peaked rim, constricted neck, and round bottom of the more eastern Iroquois forms. Rudely modeled human faces often appear at the collar projections. In size the vessels were larger than those commonly used by the later Seneca.

The little booklet draws to its close with a vivid "Visualization" of the ancient Indian life on the site, and an excellent summary of the facts.

The second paper deals with all available data on an early colonial Seneca site, now virtually destroyed by vandals, at Factory Hollow, Ontario county. The site was probably a flourishing Indian settlement when Denonville raided the Seneca country, but it escaped his attention, and was finally abandoned for some reason long ago forgotten.

The cemeteries of this site have yielded beautiful pipes, pottery vessels, bone combs, dolls, and many articles of commerce with the whites, such as glass beads and brass kettles. The pottery from the graves is smaller and more bowl-shaped than that found at Richmond Mills or indeed on the old ash-beds of the Factory Hollow site itself, which resembles the prehistoric ware. Mr. Parker says, as the reviewer believes, with justice, "during the occupancy of this site the Seneca Indians evolved or adopted another type of pottery decoration and even altered the form previously used." That this change in pottery forms was made at some period of their existence by the western Iroquois, all must admit who are familiar with the archaeology of the people. Mr. Parker, on the evidence furnished by this site, places it circa 1656.

Both the papers are enriched by generous illustrations and maps with further data by Messrs. J. C. Follett and W. H. Cassebeer.

It is the hope of all students of New York archaeology that the Morgan Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association will continue to publish articles of this welcome nature, not only from the pen of America's foremost student of the Iroquois, but also from other members as well qualified to speak as Messrs. Follett and Cassebeer.

ALANSON SKINNER